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30 October 1991

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Forty-sixth session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 89

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMITMENTS AND POLICIES AGREED UPON IN THE DECLARATION ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION, IN PARTICULAR THE REVITALIZATION OF THE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.15

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. By draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.15, the General Assembly would:

(a) Point to the substantive importance of integration among developing countries, both for the international community in general and, in particular, for the strengthening of growth and socio-economic development in the developing countries (operative para. 1);

(b) Decide that activities promoting regional economic integration among developing countries should be included at the programme level in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 for the economic and social activities of the United Nations system, in the sections devoted to the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development and the regional commissions (operative para. 2);

(c) Decide to include regional economic integration among developing countries in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, which will be reviewed during the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly (operative para. 3);

(d) Request the regional commissions to contribute, together with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to the identification, preparation and implementation of specific projects to facilitate economic integration, and to submit them to bilateral donors, regional development banks and financial institutions for their consideration (operative para. 5).

B. Relationship of the proposed requests to the medium-term plan and proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993

2. The activities promoting regional economic integration are included in a number of programmes of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 in the economic and social area - namely, at the subprogramme level in programme 30, Regional cooperation for development in Africa, subprogramme 2, Economic cooperation and integration, and at the level of activities in many programmes, including programmes 12 (Global development issues and policies), 13 (International trade), 15 (Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries), 16 (Environment), 19 (Natural resources), 20 (Energy), 22 (Human settlements), and programmes of regional cooperation for development. Subsequently, these activities are included in the related sections of the proposed programme budget for 1992-1993.

C. Activities by which the proposed requests would be implemented

3. As requested in the draft resolution, activities promoting regional economic integration among developing countries would be included at the programme level in the first revision of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 which will be reviewed during the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

D. Modifications required in the proposed programme budget for 1992-1993

4. The activities called for in the draft resolution would require no modifications to the work programme as contained in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 under parts IV (International Cooperation for Development) and V (Regional Cooperation for Development) in 1992 before the revision of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997. Should any modifications in the proposed programme budget for 1992-1993 be required after this revision, the statement of programme budget implications will be submitted to the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

E. Summary

5. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.15, it would not call for programmatic changes or additional resources in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 at this stage.

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Agenda item 77 (j)

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: EFFECTIVE MOBILIZATION AND INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran (Iran, Islamic Republic of), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/46/L.14

International Forum on Health - A Conditionality for Economic Development: Breaking the Cycle of Poverty and Inequity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/108 of 13 December 1985, in which it endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 1/ and 45/129 of 14 December 1990 in which it reaffirmed the need for the Forward-looking Strategies to be translated into concrete action by Governments, as well as by organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Recognizing the importance of an integrated approach to the health of women in developing countries and the crucial role of women in health and development,

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1/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

Recognizing also the effects of poor health on women and their socio-economic development and emphasizing the need to accelerate the economic empowerment of women in economic development,

Welcoming the initiative taken by the Government of Ghana and the World Health Organization to hold an International Forum on Health - A Conditionality for Economic Development: Breaking the Cycle of Poverty and Inequity - to be hosted by the First Lady of Ghana, Mrs. Nana Konadu Agyeman-Rawlings, in Accra from 4 to 6 December 1991,

1. Welcomes the support provided by the World Health Organization in preparation for the Forum and requests it to continue to provide all the necessary input and to contribute to the Forum in cooperation and coordination with appropriate United Nations organizations;

2. Invites all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to participate in and support the Forum at which special consideration will be given to improving the health status and economic situation of vulnerable and marginalized groups, especially women in developing countries;

3. Requests the Director-General of the World Health Organization, in collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to make efforts to enable participants from the least developed countries to attend the Forum;

4. Requests the Director-General of the World Health Organization to share the results of the Forum with all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other interested parties.

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Forty-sixth session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 87

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO STUDY, MITIGATE AND MINIMIZE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE DISASTER AT CHERNOBYL

Belarus, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution

Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 45/190 of 21 December 1990,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1990/50 of 13 July 1990 and 1991/51 of 26 July 1991,

Taking note with appreciation of the decisions adopted by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/190 and the decisions of other international organs and organizations,

Recalling International Atomic Energy Agency resolution GC (XXXV)/RES/553 of 20 September 1991,

Expressing profound concern about the ongoing effects on the lives and health of people, especially children, in affected regions of Belarus, Ukraine and the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, of the disaster at Chernobyl, which have had serious consequences of an unprecedented scale,

Aware of the need to continue to coordinate the increasing efforts carefully to study, mitigate and minimize the radiological, medical,

socio-economic, psychological and environmental consequences of that disaster, including its possible long-term effects,

Stressing the importance of providing extensive information on all aspects of the unprecedented disaster for the purpose of avoiding similar calamities in future,

Welcoming the growing international solidarity with the victims of Chernobyl, the large-scale efforts made by the United Nations and the organizations of its system, as well as the contribution made by Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, charity foundations, the business community, scientific bodies and individuals in the development of cooperation to mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster,

Noting the various assessments of the radiological consequences of the Chernobyl accident, in particular the report of the International Advisory Committee presented and discussed at the conference that took place at Vienna from 21 to 24 May 1991, and recognizing the need for further study,

Noting that it is essential to achieve and maintain the highest available standards of safety of nuclear power generation and to encourage cooperation to this end throughout the world and in particular, in Central and Eastern Europe,

Taking note with interest of the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the International Conference on the Safety of Nuclear Power, held in Vienna from 2 to 6 September 1991, 1/

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/190 2/ and endorses recommendations contained in that report;

2. Welcomes the practical measures that have been taken by the Secretary-General and the United Nations Coordinator of International Cooperation for Chernobyl to strengthen and coordinate the international efforts in that area, inter alia, in the setting up of the corresponding Inter-Agency Task Force and the preparation of the Joint Plan of international cooperation to mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster;

3. Notes with appreciation the results of the United Nations Pledging Conference to mobilize support for extending international cooperation to mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster;

1/ IAEA-CN-57.

2/ A/46/215 and Rev.1-E/1991/76 and Rev.1.

4. Appeals to all Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, charity foundations, the business community, scientific bodies and individuals to extend generous financial support, special and other assistance, with particular reference to the activities elaborated by the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Belarus, Ukraine and the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, and presented by the Secretary-General in the Joint Plan of international cooperation, taking into account the nature of the radiation and environmental disaster and the emergency situation that has developed in the areas most affected;

5. Requests the organs, specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations to continue the consideration of possible technical and other specialized assistance for the areas most affected by the accident, particularly in Belarus, Ukraine and the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, and, in close cooperation with the United Nations Coordinator, to take appropriate concrete steps, taking into account the Joint Plan, as presented by the Secretary-General at the Chernobyl Pledging Conference;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the activities related to the coordination of efforts to mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster".

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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO STUDY, MITIGATE AND MINIMIZE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE DISASTER AT CHERNOBYL

Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia:

revised draft resolution

Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 45/190 of 21 December 1990,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1990/50 of 13 July 1990 and 1991/51 of 26 July 1991,

Taking note with appreciation of the decisions adopted by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/190 and the decisions of other international organs and organizations,

Recalling International Atomic Energy Agency resolution GC (XXXV)/RES.553 of 20 September 1991,

Expressing continuing concern about the ongoing effects on the lives and health of people, especially children, first and foremost in the affected regions of Belarus, Ukraine and the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic and also in other countries affected by the Chernobyl disaster,

Aware of the need to further strengthen the coordination of active efforts to carefully study, mitigate and minimize the radiological, health, socio-economic, psychological and environmental consequences of that disaster, as well as its possible long-term effects, including those resulting from transboundary contamination,

Stressing the importance of providing extensive information on all aspects of the unprecedented disaster for the purpose of avoiding similar calamities in the future,

Welcoming the growing international solidarity with the victims of Chernobyl, the large-scale efforts made by the United Nations and the organizations of its system, as well as the contribution made by Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, charity foundations, the business community, scientific bodies and individuals in the development of cooperation to mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster,

Noting the various assessments of the radiological consequences of the Chernobyl accident, in particular the report of the International Advisory Committee presented and discussed at the conference that took place at Vienna from 21 to 24 May 1991, and recognizing the need for further study,

Stressing that it is essential to achieve and maintain the highest available standards of safety of nuclear power generation, including radiologial protection, and to encourage cooperation to this end throughout the world and, in particular, in Central and Eastern Europe,

Taking note with appreciation of the activities recently initiated with the purpose of bringing forward the shutting down of the nuclear power plant at Chernobyl and stressing the need for technical assistance from the international community to this end,

Taking note with interest of the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the International Conference on the Safety of Nuclear Power, held in Vienna from 2 to 6 September 1991, 1/

1/ IAEA-CN-57.

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/190; 2/

2. Welcomes the practical measures that have been taken by the Secretary-General and the United Nations Coordinator of International Cooperation for Chernobyl to strengthen the coordination of the international efforts in that area, inter alia, in the setting up of the corresponding Inter-Agency Task Force and the preparation of the Joint Plan of international cooperation to mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster;

3. Notes with appreciation the results of the United Nations Pledging Conference to mobilize support for extending international cooperation to mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster;

4. Appeals to all Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, charity foundations, the business community, scientific bodies and individuals to provide cooperation in various forms and special and other assistance, taking into account the nature of the radiation and environmental disaster and the emergency situation that has developed in the areas most affected, particularly in Belarus, Ukraine and the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, as described in the conclusions and recommendations of the International Chernobyl Project in its assessment of radiological consequences and evaluation of protective measures and other relevant studies;

5. Requests the organs, specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to continue the consideration of possible technical and other specialized assistance and specific actions in the areas most affected by the accident, particularly in Belarus, Ukraine and the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, in close cooperation with the United Nations Coordinator, taking into account the Joint Plan, as introduced by the Secretary-General at the Chernobyl Pledging Conference;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the activities related to the coordination of efforts to mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster in accordance with its resolution 45/190;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster".

2/ A/46/215-E/1991/76/Rev.1.

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SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 12

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Ghana*: draft resolution

Convening of an international conference on the financing of development

The General Assembly

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990,

Recalling its resolution 45/234 of 21 December 1991, on the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, as well as other relevant resolutions in the field of international economic cooperation,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council decision 1991/274 of 26 July 1991 on an international conference on the financing of development,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

Welcoming the remark of the Secretary-General, contained in his report on the work of the Organization, that a reinvigoration of the North/South dialogue had become more urgent than ever, 1/

Welcoming also the proposal made by the Secretary-General, in the same report, that consideration should be given to the convening of an international conference on the financing of development,

Taking note with interest of the note of the Secretary-General on the convening of an international conference on development financing, 2/

1. Decides to consider at its forty-seventh session further steps for the convening of such an international conference;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "International conference on the financing of development".

1/ A/46/1.

2/ A/46/594.

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SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 77 (d)

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference

The General Assembly,

Affirming its resolution 37/248 of 21 December 1982, in which it, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to promote cooperation between the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and urged intensification of contacts in order to accelerate the achievements of the Lusaka Declaration of 1 April 1980, by which the Conference was established, 1/

Recalling resolution 44/221 of 22 December 1989,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference, 2/

1/ See A/38/493, annex I.

2/ A/46/481.

Noting the efforts made by the Conference in implementing its Programme of Action, 3/

Reaffirming its recognition that successful implementation of these development programmes can be achieved only if the Conference has adequate resources at its disposal,

Welcoming Namibia's membership in the Conference which brings added impetus for expanding and intensifying economic cooperation in Southern Africa,

Further noting that the effects of destabilization and aggression on the economies of independent southern African countries demand the institution of rehabilitation programmes to regenerate those economies,

Deeply concerned about the escalating violence in South Africa which is often abetted by the agents of the regime in spite of the signing of the National Peace Accord on 14 September 1991,

Noting with concern that the violence in South Africa diminishes prospects for peace in the entire southern African region,

Noting the progress made by some organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in working out mechanisms for formulating and executing cooperation with the Conference,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General, which describes the progress made in the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly dealing with cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference; 2/

2. Commends the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have maintained, enhanced and initiated development cooperation with the Conference;

3. Calls upon the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have not yet established contact and relationships with the Conference to explore the possibility of doing so;

4. Commends the Conference for the considerable achievements it has made since its founding in implementing projects covering all the sectors of cooperation;

5. Takes note with interest of the reforms under way within the Conference in order better to address the challenges of regional cooperation in the 1990s;

3/ See A/42/452, sect. II.

6. Renews its appeal to the international community to increase substantially its financial, technical and material support to the Conference in order to enable it to implement fully its expanded Programme of Action which now includes the sectors of marine fisheries and resources and information and culture, and to meet the needs of reconstruction and rehabilitation;

7. Appeals to the specialized agencies and other organs and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to cooperate fully in the development programmes of the Conference in order to enhance its capacity to tap the full potential of the resources of the region;

8. Calls upon the international community to maintain pressure on the South African regime to end the violence and thus encourage the full and speedy implementation of the National Peace Accord in South Africa as well as contribute to the advancement of the process towards a democratic transformation of the country;

9. Welcomes the peace agreements in Angola and the peace process in Mozambique, and calls upon the international community to encourage and support these developments;

10. Appeals to the international community to extend assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the economies of Angola and Mozambique;

11. Further appeals to the international community urgently to extend assistance to the newly independent nation of Namibia to enable it to implement its national development programme;

12. Invites the donor community and other cooperating partners to participate at a high level in the Annual Consultative Conference of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, to be held at Maputo from 29 to 31 January 1992;

13. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, to continue to intensify contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference;

14. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/187 of 21 December 1990, Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/66 of 26 July 1991, World Health Assembly resolutions WHA 41.24 of 13 May 1988, WHA 42.33 and WHA 42.34 of 19 May 1989, and WHA 43.10 of 16 May 1990, United Nations Children's Fund resolution 1991/23 of 3 May 1991, and other relevant resolutions adopted by organizations of the United Nations system,

Noting with appreciation the established leadership and coordinating role of the World Health Organization and the efforts of other organizations of the United Nations system, Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the public and private sectors, in combating the spread of AIDS,

Noting that the World Health Organization estimates that 9-11 million men, women and children are currently infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), that a further 10-20 million adults are expected to become infected and that 5-10 million children are expected to be born with HIV infection during the 1990s, creating a cumulative total of 30-40 million by

the year 2000, 90 per cent of whom will be in developing countries, and that by then 10-15 million children will be orphaned by the death of a parent or both parents as a result of AIDS,

Concerned that, although the reported number of HIV cases in some industrial countries is increasing more slowly than projected, there is still a continuous rapid increase in urban areas and that the pandemic is increasing dramatically in developing countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa and in Asia, where projected figures suggest the annual incidence of HIV infection by the mid-to-late 1990s will be higher than in any other region,

Recognizing that the response to the pandemic must be multisectoral in order effectively to mitigate the social and economic consequences of AIDS and that all socio-economic sectors must be mobilized in support of national programmes to provide support, care, education, counselling and resources to combat AIDS,

Emphasizing the need to counter discrimination and to respect the human rights and dignity of all people, including those affected by HIV and AIDS, their families and those with whom they live, and taking note of the relevant work carried out by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and of the results of the International Consultation on AIDS and Human Rights, organized by the Centre for Human Rights in July 1989 in Geneva,

Recognizing that quarantine, forced testing, coercive and/or restrictive policies dealing with travel, immigration and freedom of movement and other discriminatory measures directed solely towards persons with HIV/AIDS more often drive the disease underground where it is more difficult to combat, but do not stop the spread,

Stressing the need to promote safer sexual practices, including responsible sexual behaviour, and to detect and treat other sexually transmitted diseases as early as possible,

Stressing therefore the importance of information, education and other support particularly targeted to young people to encourage behavioural change and to enable them to remain uninfected,

Also stressing the need to prevent the spread of HIV infection by any and all means of transmission occurring in both specific and general population groups, including intravenous drug use and unsafe medical practices,

Further stressing the need to continue to address the economic and social status of women in society in order to provide them with the means to protect themselves from infection, in particular through sexual transmission,

Noting that scientific research is making progress in developing improved diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive technologies (including social and

behavioural research) and pharmaceuticals, and stressing the importance of making these technologies and pharmaceuticals available as soon as possible and at an affordable price,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS; 1/

2. Urges Member States and, where appropriate, intergovernmental organizations:

(a) To continue to give the AIDS pandemic top priority and to speak openly about AIDS and sexual behaviour within the context of their sexual, cultural and religious norms;

(b) To continue to develop strong national AIDS programmes with priority placed on, in particular, prevention of sexual transmission through the promotion of safer sexual practices, including responsible sexual behaviour, as well as on measures to prevent transmission through intravenous drug use and unsafe medical practices;

(c) To develop services, in particular for the young, in regard to information, sex education and counselling, on sex, contraception and sexually transmitted diseases as well as on other aspects of HIV transmission within the context of their sexual, cultural and religious norms;

(d) To ensure a multisectoral response to the socio-economic consequences of AIDS through the mobilization of all socio-economic sectors;

(e) To encourage the private sector, community groups and non-governmental organizations to participate actively in the national response to AIDS and HIV infection by providing, inter alia, support, care, education, counselling and resources;

(f) To reinforce efforts to combat denial and complacency;

3. Urges Member States and, where appropriate, intergovernmental organizations, to protect the human rights and dignity of HIV-infected people, people with AIDS and members of particular population groups, and to avoid discriminatory action against and stigmatization of them in the provision of services, employment and travel;

4. Calls on the scientific community to continue to undertake the necessary research into social and behavioural aspects of HIV transmission and to develop the vaccines and pharmaceuticals which will provide effective means of prevention or therapy and encourages it to make its findings available as soon as possible;

1/ See A/46/171-E/1991/61.

5. Requests the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization to intensify his efforts within the United Nations system, in collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the heads of the World Bank, the United Nations Population Fund, and the United Nations Children's Fund and all other relevant United Nations organizations:

(a) To continue to advance the multisectoral implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS;

(b) To support and encourage countries in developing plans to meet the economic and social consequences of the AIDS pandemic, paying attention, in particular, to women, uninfected children with HIV-infected parents or orphaned by AIDS, and to elderly people left without providers and often responsible for orphaned grandchildren, as well as to people working with persons with AIDS/HIV;

(c) To mobilize the necessary resources, both human and financial, in the health and other sectors, particulary to the developing countries, to develop and implement activities and technologies for the prevention of HIV-infection/AIDS and the care of those infected by HIV;

(d) To ensure that, in the search for prevention, cure, and palliation, the concerns, needs and experience of persons with AIDS/HIV as well as the special needs of women and children are addressed;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in view of the serious socio-economic consequences of the AIDS pandemic and its negative impact on development in many developing countries, in collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, to utilize fully the research, analytical capacity and experience of the United Nations system in the planning of multisectoral activities and the earmarking of funds for countries requesting assistance for those activities;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, to use fully the information capacity of the United Nations system to intensify public information activities with respect to HIV and AIDS;

8. Further requests the Secretary-General to report, in collaboration with the Director-General of WHO and other appropriate bodies, organs and programmes of the United Nations, to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zambia: revised draft resolution

Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/187 of 21 December 1990, Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/66 of 26 July 1991, World Health Assembly resolutions WHA41.24 of 13 May 1988, 1/ WHA42.33 and WHA42.34 of 19 May 1989 2/ and WHA43.10 of 16 May 1990, 3/ decision 1991/23 of 3 May 1991 adopted by the

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1/ See World Health Organization, Forty-first World Health Assembly, Geneva, 2-13 May 1988, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes (WHA41/1988/REC/1).

2/ Ibid., Forty-second World Health Assembly, Geneva, 8-19 May 1989, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes (WHA42/1989/REC/1).

3/ Ibid., Forty-third World Health Assembly, Geneva, 7-17 May 1990, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes (WHA43/1990/REC/1).

Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund 4/ and other relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by organizations of the United Nations system,

Noting with appreciation the established leadership and coordinating role of the World Health Organization, and the efforts of other organizations of the United Nations system such as the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund, Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the public and private sectors, in combating the spread of AIDS,

Noting that the World Health Organization estimates that nine to eleven million men, women and children are currently infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), that a further ten to twenty million adults are expected to become infected and that five to ten million children are expected to be born with HIV infection during the 1990s, creating a cumulative total of thirty to forty million by the year 2000, 90 per cent of whom will be in developing countries, and that by then ten to fifteen million children will be orphaned by the death of a parent or both parents as a result of AIDS,

Concerned that, although the reported number of HIV cases in some industrial countries is increasing more slowly than projected, there is still a continuous rapid increase in urban areas and that the pandemic is increasing dramatically in developing countries,

Recognizing that the response to the pandemic must be multisectoral in order to effectively mitigate the social and economic consequences of AIDS and that all sectors of society must be mobilized in support of national programmes to provide support, care, education, counselling and resources to combat AIDS,

Emphasizing the need to counter discrimination and to respect the human rights and dignity of all people, including those affected by HIV and AIDS, their families and those with whom they live, and taking note of the relevant work carried out by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and of the results of the International Consultation on AIDS and Human Rights, organized by the Centre for Human Rights at Geneva in July 1989,

Recognizing that quarantine, compulsory testing, coercive and/or restrictive policies dealing with travel and freedom of movement, including transfrontier movement, and other discriminatory measures more often drive the disease underground where it is more difficult to combat, but do not stop the spread,

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4/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 12 (E/1991/33), chap. IV.

Stressing the need to promote safer sexual practices, including responsible sexual behaviour, and to detect and treat other sexually transmitted diseases as early as possible,

Stressing therefore the importance of information, education and other support particularly targeted to young people to encourage behavioural practices that enable them to remain uninfected,

Also stressing the need to prevent the spread of HIV infection by any and all means of transmission occurring in both specific and general population groups, including intravenous drug use and unsafe medical practices,

Further stressing the need to continue to address the economic and social status of women in society in order to provide them with the means to protect themselves from infection, in particular through sexual transmission,

Noting that scientific research is making progress in developing improved diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive technologies, including social and behavioural research, and pharmaceuticals, and stressing the importance of making these technologies and pharmaceuticals available as soon as possible and at an affordable price,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS; 5/

2. Urges Member States and, where appropriate, intergovernmental organizations:

(a) To continue to give the AIDS pandemic top priority and to speak openly about AIDS and sexual behaviour within the context of their sexual, cultural and religious norms;

(b) To continue to develop strong national AIDS programmes with priority placed on, in particular, prevention of sexual transmission through the promotion of safer sexual practices, including responsible sexual behaviour, as well as on measures to prevent transmission through intravenous drug use and unsafe medical practices;

(c) To develop services, in particular for the young, in regard to information, sex education and counselling on contraception and sexually transmitted diseases, as well as on other aspects of HIV transmission, within the context of their sexual, cultural and religious norms;

(d) To ensure a multisectoral response to the socio-economic consequences of AIDS through the mobilization of all sectors of society;

5/ A/46/171-E/1991/61, annex.

(e) To encourage the private sector, community groups and non-governmental organizations to participate actively in the national response to AIDS and HIV infection by providing, inter alia, support, care, education, counselling and resources;

(f) To reinforce efforts to combat denial and complacency;

3. Urges Member States and, where appropriate, intergovernmental organizations, to protect the human rights and dignity of HIV-infected people, people with AIDS and members of particular population groups, and to avoid discriminatory action against and stigmatization of them in the provision of services, employment and travel;

4. Calls on the scientific community to continue to undertake the necessary research into social and behavioural aspects of HIV transmission and to develop the vaccines and pharmaceuticals that will provide effective means of prevention or therapy, and encourages it to make its findings available as soon as possible;

5. Requests the World Health Organization to explore the possibility of further strengthening the exchange of information among Member States of the United Nations both on the AIDS pandemic and on national AIDS-related policies designed to combat it;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization to intensify his efforts within the United Nations system, in collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the heads of the World Bank, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund and all other relevant United Nations organizations:

(a) To continue to advance the coordinated multisectoral implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS;

(b) To support and encourage countries in developing plans to meet the economic and social consequences of the AIDS pandemic, paying attention, in particular, to women, uninfected children with HIV-infected parents or orphaned by AIDS and to elderly people left without providers and often responsible for orphaned grandchildren, as well as to people working with persons with AIDS/HIV;

(c) To mobilize the necessary resources, both human and financial, in the health and other sectors, particularly to the developing countries, to develop and implement activities and technologies for the prevention of HIV-infection/AIDS and the care of those infected by HIV;

(d) To ensure that, in the search for prevention, cure and palliation, the concerns, needs and experience of persons with AIDS/HIV, as well as the special needs of women and children, are addressed;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in view of the serious socio-economic consequences of the AIDS pandemic and its negative impact on development in many developing countries, in collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, to utilize fully the research, analytical capacity and experience of the United Nations system in the planning of multisectoral activities and the earmarking of funds for countries requesting assistance for those activities;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, to use fully the information capacity of the United Nations system to intensify public information activities with respect to HIV and AIDS;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization and, through him, all other appropriate bodies, organs and programmes of the United Nations, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into account the health aspects and all other dimensions of the pandemic.

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Forty-sixth session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 12

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Ghana*: draft resolution

Report of the Committee for Development Planning: Criteria for Identifying the Least Developed Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/206 of 21 December 1990 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,

Recalling also the recommendation of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on the criteria for identifying the least developed among the developing countries, 1/

Taking note of paragraph (b) of Economic and Social Council decision 1991/275 of 26 July 1991 on chapter V of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its twenty-seventh session, 2/

Recognizing that the decision to include any country in the group of least developed countries should be made with its due consent,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

1/ See A/CONF.147/18.

2/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 11 (E/1991/32), chap. V.

1. Endorses the criteria for identifying the least developed countries among the developing countries and the graduation rules recommended by the Committee for Development Planning;

2. Stresses that there is need for a smooth transition of the countries graduating out of the group of least developed countries with a view to avoiding disruption in their development plans, programmes and projects, and requests the Committee for Development Planning to recommend further specific measures in this regard;

3. Decides to provide a transitional period of five years for countries graduating from the group of least developed countries immediately after their graduation in order to avoid disruption to their development programmes;

4. Endorses the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning regarding the inclusion of Zambia in the list of least developed countries; 3/

5. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the Conference at its eighth session on the resource and other implications of the application of the new criteria for identifying the least developed countries on the implementation of the Programme of Action for them for the 1990s;

6. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to follow his above-mentioned report to the Conference with a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the same subject and on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

3/ Ibid., para. 256.

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SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 84 (b)

SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Gabon, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Togo and Zaire: draft resolution

Special economic assistance to Chad

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/223 of 21 December 1990 and its previous resolutions on assistance in the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Chad and on special economic assistance to that country,

Recalling the round table on assistance to Chad, convened by the United Nations Development Programme at Geneva on 4 and 5 December 1985 in accordance with the arrangements agreed upon at the International Conference on Assistance to Chad, held in November 1982,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on special economic assistance to Chad 1/ dealing with, inter alia, the status of assistance provided for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country and the progress made in organizing and executing the programme of assistance for that country,

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1/ A/46/316.

Considering that the effects of war and recent natural calamities and disasters are compromising all the reconstruction and development efforts of the Government of Chad,

Noting with satisfaction that the third Round Table for the Republic of Chad, convened by the Government of Chad in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, was held at Geneva on 19 and 20 June 1990 and that a development orientation plan was submitted to donors on that occasion by the Government of Chad,

Recalling the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, and the mutual commitments entered into on that occasion,

Noting also with satisfaction that the round table on education, training and employment was convened by the Government of Chad in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme in November 1990,

Recalling in addition that the sectoral round tables on technical cooperation, promotion of the private sector, health and social affairs, environment and desertification control, urban development and the advancement of women will be organized in 1992 by the Government of Chad in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme,

Further recalling that an emergency plan on the restructuring of the army and the administration, and the return of former military personnel productive life, will be submitted to a "conference of friends of Chad" to be held in Paris in 1991,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the States and organizations that have responded and are continuing to respond favourably to the appeals of the Government of Chad and of the Secretary-General by furnishing assistance to Chad;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts to make the international community aware of the difficulties of Chad and to mobilize assistance for that country;

3. Renews the request made to all States, competent United Nations organizations and programmes and international economic and financial institutions to continue to contribute to the rehabilitation and development of Chad;

4. Expresses the wish that future round tables on Chad be held within the framework of the intensified follow-up decided on at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assess, in close collaboration with the humanitarian agencies concerned, the humanitarian needs, particularly in the areas of health and food, of the displaced populations;

6. Invites all States and competent United Nations organizations and programmes to participate actively in the "conference of friends of Chad" to be held in Paris in 1991 and in the different round tables in N'Djamena in 1992;

7. Calls upon the Secretary-General to keep the situation in Chad under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

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SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 84 (b)

SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Zambia: draft resolution

Special assistance to the front-line States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/224 of 21 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General 1/ on special assistance to front-line States and other bordering States,

Reaffirming the provisions of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, contained in the annex to its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, in particular paragraph 9 (e) thereof, in which the States Members of the United Nations decided to render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable them to rebuild their economies, which had been adversely affected by South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilization, and to withstand any further such acts,

Aware that the continuing existence of the apartheid system in South Africa aggravates economic and social problems confronting the front-line States and other neighbouring States,

Noting the evolving situation in South Africa,

1/ A/46/369.

Conscious of the urgent need and responsibility of the international community to address the problems affecting the region,

Mindful of Security Council resolutions 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985 and 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986, in which the Council, inter alia, requested the international community to render assistance to the front-line States,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts regarding assistance to the front-line States;

2. Notes with appreciation the assistance being rendered to the front-line States by donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

3. Expresses its deep concern about the adverse effects of past acts of aggression and continued destabilization undertaken directly or indirectly through surrogates against front-line States and other neighbouring States;

4. Notes with concern that the violence in South Africa diminishes prospects for peace in the entire southern African region;

5. Strongly urges the international community to continue to provide in a timely and effective manner the financial, material and technical assistance necessary to enhance the individual and collective capacity of the front-line States and other neighbouring States to withstand the effects of economic measures taken by South Africa, or by the international community against South Africa, in accordance with their national and regional plans and strategies;

6. Requests the Secretary-General and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond to such requests for assistance as might be forthcoming from individual States or the appropriate subregional organizations, and further urges all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to respond favourably to such requests;

7. Appeals to all States and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the national and collective emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other neighbouring States to overcome the critical problems arising from the situation in South Africa, taking into account the special circumstances of the most affected countries;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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Agenda item 84 (b)

SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Angola, Barbados, Botswana, Egypt, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution

Special assistance to the front-line States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/224 of 21 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General 1/ on special assistance to front-line States and other bordering States,

Reaffirming the provisions of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, contained in the annex to its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, in particular paragraph 9 (e) thereof, in which the States Members of the United Nations decided to render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable them to rebuild their economies, which had been adversely affected by South Africa's past acts of aggression and destabilization,

Aware that the existence of the apartheid system in South Africa has aggravated economic and social problems confronting the front-line States and other neighbouring States,

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1/ A/46/369.

Recognizing the positive developments in South Africa, including prospects for the start of negotiations on a non-racial democratic constitution,

Conscious of the urgent need and responsibility of the international community to address the problems affecting the region,

Mindful of Security Council resolutions 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985 and 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986, in which the Council, inter alia, requested the international community to render assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts regarding assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States;

2. Notes with appreciation the assistance being rendered to the front-line States by donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

3. Expresses its deep concern about the continuing adverse effects of past acts of aggression and destabilization;

4. Strongly urges the international community to continue to provide in a timely and effective manner the financial, material and technical assistance necessary to enhance the individual and collective capacity of the front-line States and other neighbouring States to cope with the effects cited above;

5. Welcomes the signing of the National Peace Accord on 14 September 1991 in South Africa, the effective implementation of which would strengthen prospects for peace in South Africa;

6. Requests the Secretary-General and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond to such requests for assistance as might be forthcoming from individual States or the appropriate subregional organizations, and further urges all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to respond favourably to such requests;

7. Appeals to all States and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the national and collective emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other neighbouring States to overcome their critical humanitarian problems, taking into account the special circumstances of the most affected countries;

8. Appeals to the international community to extend appropriate assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States to enable them to advance the process of regional economic integration including the eventual participation of a non-racial democratic South Africa;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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Agenda item 84 (b)

SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE:
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Algeria, Bahrain, Brazil, Chile, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Tunisia and Yemen: draft resolution

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/225 of 21 December 1990 and its previous resolutions on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/61 of 26 July 1991 and other relevant resolutions and decisions previously adopted by the Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General 1/ and of the statement made before the Second Committee of the General Assembly on 31 October 1991 by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services in his capacity as coordinator of system-wide assistance to Lebanon, 2/

Acknowledging the efforts of the international community, and in particular those of the Arab Tripartite Committee on Lebanon and of Mr. Bettino Craxi in his capacity as special adviser to the Secretary-General, towards the reconstruction and development of Lebanon,

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1/ A/46/557.

2/ See A/C.2/46/SR.26.

Noting with deep concern the grave economic situation in Lebanon caused by the tragic events of the last sixteen years, and in particular the severe destruction of its infrastructure and the near collapse of basic services,

Reaffirming the urgent need to initiate international action to assist the Government of Lebanon in rebuilding the country and restoring its human and technical capacities,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report and for his efforts to mobilize assistance to Lebanon;

2. Commends the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services for his coordination of system-wide assistance to Lebanon;

3. Calls upon Member States and international and regional organizations to provide financial and technical assistance to Lebanon and to give it priority in their reconstruction assistance programmes, whenever possible;

4. Calls upon all organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to expand their assistance in response to the pressing needs of Lebanon and to take the steps necessary to ensure that their offices in Beirut are adequately staffed at the senior level;

5. Invites the Secretary-General:

(a) To intensify his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance to Lebanon;

(b) To consider favourably the nomination of a resident representative in Beirut to coordinate all United Nations programmes of assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon;

(c) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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Forty-sixth session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 81

EXTERNAL DEBT CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT

Ghana*: draft resolution

International debt crisis and development: enhanced international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problems of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 41/202 of 8 December 1986, 42/198 of 11 December 1987, 43/198 of 20 December 1988, 44/205 of 22 December 1989 and 45/214 of 21 December 1990,

Reaffirming also the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990,

Taking note of Trade and Development Board resolution 396 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991, 1/

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

1/ A/46/15 (vol. I), chap. II, sect. A.

Concerned that the debt problem continues to constitute one of the most serious constraints to the economic growth and development of the developing countries,

Noting the proposals made by developing countries and regional organizations, including the Organization of African Unity and the Latin American Economic System,

Noting that while the principle of debt and debt-service reduction has gained acceptance, only a few debtor countries have actually obtained the reductions necessary for their development and growth,

Welcoming the proposals calling for the reduction and/or cancellation of official bilateral debt owed by least developed countries and other low-income countries in support of their own adjustment efforts in stabilizing their economies,

Noting the substantive debt reduction agreed by the Paris Club in favour of two middle-income countries and recognizing the need to extend similar debt reduction to low-income and other middle-income countries,

Noting also the efforts undertaken by developing countries in formulating and implementing their own economic stabilization and structural adjustment programmes, despite their debt burden, in order to revitalize their economy and lay a firm foundation for the achievement of growth according to national development strategies,

Noting further the need for a social safety net for vulnerable groups most adversely affected by the implementation of economic reform programmes in the debtor countries, in order to ensure social and political stability,

Considering that recent initiatives and measures taken with a view to contributing to the solution of the problem of debt and debt service are restricted in scope and should be broadened to cover all indebted countries and all categories of debt,

Welcoming the new and additional initiatives for debt relief measures reached at the Summit of the seven major industrialized nations, held in London in July 1991, 2/ which aimed at going well beyond the Toronto terms,

Encouraging innovative and bold measures towards a sustained solution to the debt problem, such as those taken under the Netherlands initiative and the Trinidad and Tobago terms, as well as recommendations contained in the report of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General on debt, 3/

2/ See A/46/309-S/22807, annex I.

3/ A/45/380 and Corr.1, annex.

Noting the various proposals aimed at reducing the commercial debt of developing countries through the use of substantial debt discounts, including proposals on the establishment of an international debt facility,

Stressing the need for a definite time-frame for the solution of the external debt problem of developing countries and, consequently, for the flow of adequate development resources to those countries,

Noting the initial implementation of the accumulation of rights approach and its different variants addressing the problem of arrears, with regard to multilateral debt,

Recognizing that increased cooperation between the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other multilateral financial institutions is welcome but should not lead to cross-conditionality,

Emphasizing the need to address the debt problem of developing countries with negative net transfer of resources to the multilateral financial institutions,

Recognizing the urgent need for a balanced and successful outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations in order to enhance, inter alia, the attainment of a durable solution to the debt problem,

Recognizing also the need for intensified efforts by the international community to resolve the debt crisis and to forestall its proliferation and prevent its aggravation,

1. Calls upon Member States and multilateral financial institutions to work towards an early, growth- and development-oriented solution to the external debt problem, and, in this connection, calls upon them to intensify their efforts for the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/214;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his continued efforts towards achieving a durable solution to the debt problem of the developing countries, and, in that regard, stresses the need for the continuation of his efforts;

3. Recognizes that payment capacities of debtor countries have continuously been diminished as a result, inter alia, of the unfavourable economic environment, deteriorating terms of trade, declining commodity prices, restricted market access and trade distorting practices;

4. Recognizes also that reduction of debt and debt-service burdens has to be supported by the provision of substantial new external financial resources needed by the developing debtor countries for the attainment of economic growth and development;

5. Stresses the urgent need for the cancellation or reduction of debt and debt service related to official development assistance loans, as well as other official bilateral debt and debt service;

6. Stresses also the need for more urgent action on commercial and official debt owed by all categories of debtor developing countries through improved access and expanded use of existing facilities and arrangements, as well as through other innovative schemes;

7. Encourages the continued consideration and wider application of innovative measures such as debt swaps for the protection of nature and for equity for development projects as a contribution towards addressing the external debt problems of developing countries;

8. Urges creditor countries, the Bretton Woods institutions and private banks to extend appropriate support, including substantial new financing and/or debt reduction, to low-income countries with substantial debt burdens that continue to service their debt and meet their international obligations at great cost;

9. Calls for additional measures to address all other types of debt, including that owed to the multilateral institutions;

10. Urges the multilateral financial institutions and creditor countries to extend adequate concessional financial assistance to support implementation of the reform programmes of debtor countries to enable those countries to extricate themselves from the debt overhang and to achieve economic growth and development;

11. Calls upon the creditor countries and multilateral financial institutions to assist indebted countries in enhancing their social safety net programmes by mobilizing international financial resources on concessional terms;

12. Stresses that any international debt strategy to be followed has to be agreed upon by both the creditor and the debtor countries;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 83

INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION

China, Ghana*, Italy, Japan, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America: draft resolution

International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/169 of 11 December 1987, 43/202 of 20 December 1988, 44/236 of 22 December 1989, in which it proclaimed the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, and 45/185 of 21 December 1990,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/58 of 26 July 1991,

Reaffirming the need for the international community to demonstrate the strong political determination required to mobilize and use existing scientific and technical knowledge to mitigate natural disasters, bearing in mind, in particular, the needs of developing countries,

Welcoming the positive steps taken by approximately one hundred Governments in establishing national committees or focal points to stimulate and coordinate disaster mitigation activities for the purpose of attaining the objective and goals set for the Decade,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

Reconfirming the important responsibility of the United Nations system as a whole for promoting international cooperation in order to mitigate natural disasters, provide assistance and coordinate relief, preparedness and prevention,

Welcoming the establishment of the Special High-Level Council, which completes the organizational arrangements for the Decade called for in its resolution 44/236, and the inaugural session of the Council, held in New York on 9 and 10 October 1991, on the occasion of the International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction,

Expressing its appreciation to those countries that have provided generous support to the activities of the Decade through voluntary contributions, including staff secondments, the development and implementation of disaster reduction projects and the hosting of activities or meetings related to the Decade,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Decade, the addendum to which contains the New York Declaration of the Special High-Level Council and the first annual report of the Scientific and Technical Committee on the Decade, 1/

1. Endorses the Declaration of the Special High-Level Council and encourages the members of the Council to embark actively on the implementation of their tasks, with particular attention to increasing public awareness of the potential for disaster reduction and raising support for the activities of the Decade from Governments, funding organizations and the business community;

2. Endorses the recommendations contained in the first annual report of the Scientific and Technical Committee on the Decade, 2/ while recognizing that implementation by disaster-vulnerable countries of the targets set by that Committee would constitute significant progress in reducing the impact of disasters during the Decade;

3. Endorses also the proposal of the Scientific and Technical Committee concerning the convening in 1994 of a world conference of representatives of national committees for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, 3/ which would bring together participants from a broad range of sectors of activity, including the scientific and technological sector, the business sector and the industrial sector, as well as non-governmental groups, and which would serve as a substantive contribution to the mid-term review of the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the Decade, called for in its resolution 44/236;

1/ A/46/266-E/1991/106 and Add.1.

2/ A/46/266-E/1991/106/Add.1, annex II.

3/ Ibid., para. 6 (e).

4. Commends the initiatives already taken by countries exposed to disasters to reduce their vulnerability, and encourages them to continue with the adoption of national disaster mitigation policies and their implementation during the Decade in the context of their socio-economic development, taking into account the targets proposed by the Scientific and Technical Committee as a measure of progress in disaster reduction;

5. Stresses the benefits of regional meetings with heads of national committees, such as that organized by the Pan-American Health Organization, the Organization of American States and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator at Guatemala City from 9 to 13 September 1991;

6. Invites Governments to accelerate communication and cooperation globally and at the regional level in order to share valuable experience and to transfer scientific and technical knowledge for disaster mitigation;

7. Reiterates its appeals to the international community, in particular, to donor countries, for adequate funding, including contributions to the Trust Fund, for carrying out the activities of the Decade;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the activities of the Decade.